TOLDI, L.H.

HUNGARY

LAZAR, Dezso, Dr, JANOS, Laszlo, Dr, LAZAR Dezso Mrs, Dr, TOLDI, Lea, Dr; Hospital of the City Council of Nagykanizsa (Nagykanizsai Varosi Tanacs Korhaza).

"Disinfection of the Hands with Ritosept Before Surgery."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XVI, No 2, May 1963, pages 97-101.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Comparative clinical observations and 150 bacteriological tests were conducted on 1000 cases of surgery where Ritosept or the Szpaszokukocki and Koosergin ammoniacal disinfectant were used for handwash. According to the results, Ritosept insured almost 100 per cent sterility while the above mentioned Russian method only 75 per cent and the classical Furbinger technique only 60 per cent. After long surgical procedures the culture taken from the gloves was also almost 100 per cent sterile when Ritosept was used. It is concluded that Ritosept is an excellent, reliable hand disinfectant which simplifies surgical washing considerably. It can be used well along with soap and is well tolerated by the skin. 1 Western, 8 Hungarian references.

1/1

SZABO, Gyorgy, az orvostud.doktora; TOLDI, Mihaly, az orvostud.doktora; MAGYAR, Zsuzsa

The effect of rutin on capillary permeability. Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.4:419-424 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

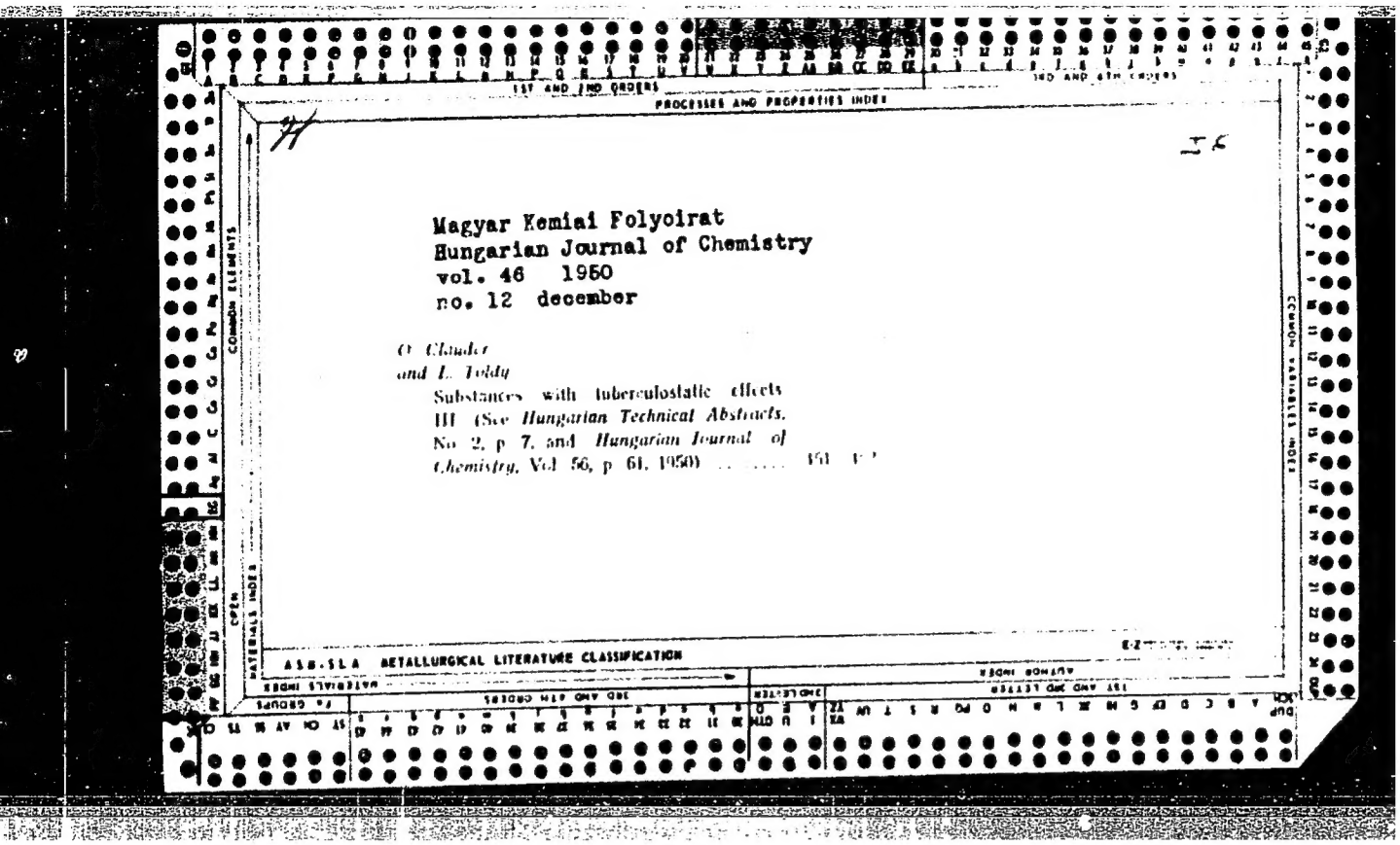
1. Budapesti Ovostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja es a Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi Intezet Korelettani Osztalya.
(RUTIN)
(CAPILLARIES)

TOLDSEPP, J.

Lumbering can be better organized on the collective farms.

P. 32h, (Sotsialistlik Pollumajandus) Vol. 12, no. 7, July 1957,Tallinn, Estonia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

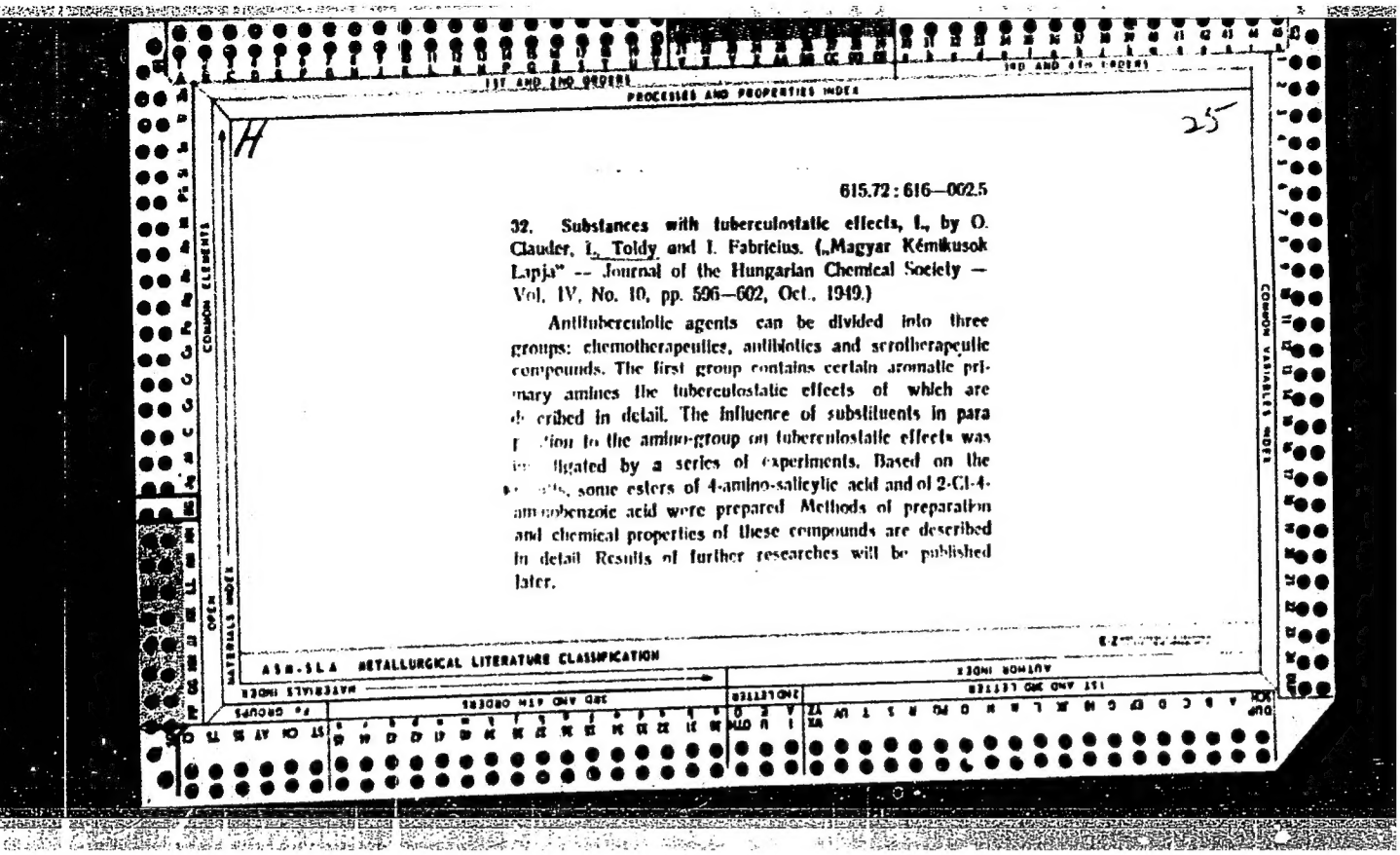


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat
Hungarian Journal of Chemistry
vol. 46 1950
no. 12 december

O. Chuder
and L. Teldy
Substances with tuberculostatic effects
III (See *Hungarian Technical Abstracts*, No. 2, p. 7, and *Hungarian Journal of Chemistry*, Vol. 56, p. 61, 1950) 151

A.S.T.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



615.72 : 616—002.5

32. **Substances with tuberculostatic effects, I.,** by O. Clauder, I. Toldy and I. Fabricius. („Magyar Kémikusok Lapja" -- Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society — Vol. IV, No. 10, pp. 596—602, Oct., 1949.)

Antituberculotic agents can be divided into three groups: chemotherapeutics, antibiotics and serotherapeutic compounds. The first group contains certain aromatic primary amines the tuberculostatic effects of which are described in detail. The influence of substituents in para position to the amino-group on tuberculostatic effects was investigated by a series of experiments. Based on the results, some esters of 4-amino-salicylic acid and of 2-Cl-4-aminobenzoic acid were prepared. Methods of preparation and chemical properties of these compounds are described in detail. Results of further researches will be published later.

TOLDY, Eniko; CSILLAG, Ferencne; BOBAK, Tamasne; GYENES, Istvan

Determination of peperazine derivatives; determination of piperazine, oxyethylpiperazine and dioxyethylpiperazine in presende of each other in non-aquesous medium. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.4:180-182 Ap '61.

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet Analitikai Laboratoriuma, Budapest.

MERENYI, Janos, epitesz; TOLDY, Janos, okleveles epiteszmernok

Development and experience of designing bath houses for miners.
Bany lap 95 no.8/9:612-618 Ag-S '62.

1. Banyaszati Tervezo Intezet, Budapest.

TOLDY, Lajos; VARGHA, Laszlo; TOTH, Istvan; BORSY, Jozsef

Promethazine investigations. Pt. 1. Magy kem folyoir 65 no.1:41 Ja '59.

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet.

L 32224-66

ACC NR: AT6020843 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/044/003/0301/0305

AUTHOR: Toldy, Lajos (Doctor); Toth, Istvan; Fekete, Marton (Doctor); Borsy, Jozsef (Doctor)

ORG: Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Budapest (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Phenthiazine derivatives, VI. Attempts at the preparation of phenthiazines with a selective coronary dilatatory effect

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 44, no. 3, 1965, 301-305

TOPIC TAGS: isomer, tranquilizer, drug effect, circulatory drug, pharmacology, nonmetallic organic derivative

ABSTRACT: Various structural changes were made in the tranquilizer Methophenazine in order to separate its coronary dilatory effect which is also of therapeutic importance. Certain correlations between structure and coronary dilatatory effect were found in the course of pharmaceutical testing of the derivatives. The properties desired by the authors were found most favorable in a Methophenazine isomer [3-chloro-10-β-[4'-(β'-hydroxyethyl)-piperazinyl-1']-propylphenthiazine-3",4",5"-trimethoxybenzoate]. Having a slight sedative effect only and almost no effect on the autonomic nervous system, Isomethophenazine can be considered a phenthiazine derivative with a potential for selective coronary dilatatory action. Some polymethoxyphenthiazine derivatives, and some phenthiazine derivatives in combination with glucose or with sugar alcohols were also prepared in the course of this work. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 033 / SOV REF: 006

Card 1/1 LS

TOLDY, L.; VARGHA, L.; FASZTREINER, E.

Synthesis of new sugar devriatives having cytostatic effect. III. 2-halogan ethylamine and ethylamine and ethylenimine derivatives of sugar alcohols. (To be contd.). p. 419.

IOZLEMENYEL. Mahyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC., Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

TOLDY, L.; KASZTREINER, E.; VARGHA, L.

Synthesis of new sugar derivatives having cytostatic effect. III: 2-halogen ethylamine and ethylamine and ethlenimine derivatives of sugar alcohols. (To be contd.). p. 419.

KOZLEMENYEL. Mahyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

BORSY, J.; LAZAR, I.; CSIZMADIA, Zs.; TOLDY, L.

Studies on promethazine. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.4:339-343 1959

1. Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.
(PROMETHAZINE, related compounds)

TOLDY, Lajos, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest); VARGHA, Laszlo, (Budapest)

Benzal derivatives of L-iditol. Kem tud kozl MTA 13 no.1:51-58 '60.
(EEAI 10:2)

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet, Budapest. 2. Levelezo tag Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (for Vargha)
(Benzal groups) (Iditol)

TOLDY, I., and others.

"Promethazine investigations. I." p. 41.

MAGYAR DEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 65, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

VARGHA, L.; TOLDY, L.; FEHER, O.; HORVATH, T.; KASZTREINER, E.; KUSZMANN, J.; LENDVAI, Sarolta

New sugar derivatives with cytostatic effectiveness. Acta physiol. hung. 19 no.1-4:305-312 '61.

1. Forschunginstitut fur die pharmazeutische industrie, Budapest.
(CARBOHYDRATES pharmacology)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacology)

TOLDY, L.

Investigation of promethazine. I. p.273

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

TOLDY, L.; KASZTREINER, E.; VARGHA, L.

Synthesis of new sugar derivatives of potential antitumor activity. III. On 2-halogeno-ethylamino- and ethyleneimino derivatives of sugar alcohols. p.295

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

G-2

Country : Hungary
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

19502

Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959

Author : Toldy, L.; Fabricius, I.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : New Syntheses of Chlorpromazine.

Orig. Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 14, No 1-2, 203-209

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1957, 77140; 1958, 64517.

Card: 1/1

G-3

Country : Hungary
Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their Synthetic Analogues.
Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19579

Author : Toldy, L.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Investigations of Tomatidin. I. Some Reactions of the Side-Chain.

Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 4, 403-410

Abstract : Study of reactivity of steroid alkaloids tomatidin (I) and 5α-solasodanole (II), differing in spatial configuration at $C_{(22)}$ and $C_{(25)}$ atoms. Distinct properties of I and II in reactions of reduction, acetylation, interaction with N-bromacetamide (III), and also the differences in pK (I 6.95, II 6.4), Debye-Scherrer pattern, and ultraviolet spectra of I and II are due to shielding which is caused by polar or equatorial position of CH_3-groups in the F ring. By acetylation of 0.5 g I with 10 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ and 15 ml pyridine (standing for 1 week)there was obtained N,O-diacetyl-I, yield 0.64 g, MP 189-191° (from alcohol). From II there is obtained under these conditions a not readily

Card: 1/4

Country : Hungary G-3
Catogory= :

Abs. Jour. : 19579

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : purifiable tarry substance, MP 70-100°. On acetylation of II in concentrated solution [3 g II, 30 ml pyridine + 12 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$] there is formed O-acetyl-II, yield 1.38 g, MP 210-212° (from alcohol), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ - 58.2° (c 0.5; chloroform). On saponification by action of CH_3OH + + water + $KHCO_3$ (8 hours, boiling) O-acetyl-II yields II, MP 204-207°, $[\alpha]^{20}D$ - 60° (c 0.5; chloroform). Oxidation of I according to Oppenauer [20 g I, 1.2 liters concentrated H_2SO_4, absolute toluene and 160 ml cyclohexanone boiled 35 minutes with solution of 10 g $(iso\text{-}C_3H_7)_3Al$ in toluene, added dropwise 10 ml glacial CH_3COOH + 40 ml toluene] gives

Card: 2/4

Country : Hungary
Category : G-3

Abs. Jour. : 19579

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 10.68 g tomatidone (IV), MP 195-197° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 18° (c 1; CH_3OH), semicarbazone, MP 253-255° (decomposes). I gives by reaction with III or N-bromo-succinimide, bromotomatidin (V), MP 202-205°, $[\alpha]^{20}D$ - 8.6° (c 1; $HCON(CH_3)_2$]. On boiling with ethyl acetate V yields hydrobromide of I, decomposition point 280-283°. From 0.6 g IV, 30 ml CH_3OH, 1 ml pyridine and 0.2 g III were obtained 0.22 g bromotomatidone, decomposition point 225-227°. By action of III on II is formed the hydrobromide of II, decomposition point 280-283°; II, MP 200-202°, $[\alpha]^{20}D$ - 60° (c 0.5; CH_3OH). I and II not isomerized on boiling with concentrated HCl. Ultraviolet spectrum curves of I, II, and

Card: 3/4

Country : Hungary
Category= : G-3

Abs. Jour. : 19579

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : O-acetyl-II are shown. -- Ye. Tsvetkov.

Card: 4/4

Country : Hungary G-3
Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their Synthetic Analogues.
Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19580

Author : Toldy, L.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Investigations of Tomatidin. II. Synthesis of Steroids from Tomatidin.

Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 4, 411-416

Abstract : A study of the possibility of utilizing the Δ^{16}-5-α-pregnenol-3β-one-20 (I) obtained by cleavage of tomatidin (II), in partial syntheses of steroid hormones. 94 g diacetyl-II and 1.88 liters glacial CH_3COOH (distilled with H_2CrO_4) boiled for 5 hours, added at 65°, dropwise, 42.3 g CrO_3 in 150 ml water and 790 ml glacial CH_3COOH and heated for 4 hours at 60°, excess H_2CrO_4 removed by treatment with 120 ml CH_3OH, solution evaporated in vacuum, diluted with 800 ml water, extracted with C_6H_6, shaken with Al_2O_3, to get 43.62 g 3-acetate of I, MP 162-164° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 36.2° (c 1; chloroform). 12 g 3-acetate-I in 2 liters CH_3OH mixed at + 5° with 49 ml 15% NaOH and 65.5 ml

Card: 1/7

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of 30% H_2O_2, after 24 hours (0°) mixture acidified with CH_3COOH to pH 6.5-7 and poured into 4 liters water, extracted with $CHCl_3$, extract evaporated in vacuum, residue heated 1 hour with 130 ml pyridine + 50 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$, mixture poured in ice water, to get 10 g acetate of 16,17α-epoxy-5α-pregnanol-3β-one-20 (III), MP 182-184° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 52° (c 1; chloroform). Solution of 1 g III in 25 ml glacial CH_3COOH mixed at 18° with 15 ml glacial CH_3COOH saturated with HCl, to get 0.41 g 3-acetate of 16-chlor-5α-pregnandiol-3β,17α-one-20, MP 174-176° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 12° (c 1; chloroform). Analogously from III and

Card: 2/7

L-30

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : glacial CH_3COOH + HBr was obtained 3-acetate of 16-brom-5α-pregnandiol-3β,17α-one-20 (IV), yield 98.5%, MP 188-190° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 14.8° (c 1; chloroform); from III and concentrated aqueous HI in $CHCl_3$ was obtained 3-acetate of 16-iodo-5α-pregnandiol-3β,17α-one-20, MP 158-160°, $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 18° (c 1; chloroform). IV on boiling (12 hours) with mixture acetone + $KHCO_3$ + glacial CH_3COOH gives again III. Mixture of 25 g IV and 80 g 2% $Pd/BaCO_3$ in 2.2 liters alcohol shaken with H_2 (16 hours) to get 17.9 g 3-acetate of 5α-pregnandiol-3β,17α-one-20 (V), MP 189-190° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 16.8° (c 1; acetone). By action of 150 g deactivated skeleton Ni (pretreated by boiling with

Card: 3/7

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : iso-C_3H_7OH + acetone) on 15 g IV there was also obtained V, yield 9.8 g, MP 182-184° (from CH_3OH). Acetylation of 6.8 g tomatidone (see Communication I) yields 4 g acetyltomatidone (VI), MP 271-273° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 45° (c 1; chloroform). Oxidation of 1 g VI by the method described in the preparation of acetate-I, results in the synthesis of Δ^{16}-5α-pregnandione-3,20 (VII), yield 0.32 g, MP 204-207° (from ethyl acetate), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 72° (c 1; chloroform). Saponification of acetate of I with dilute methanol $KHCO_3$ yielded I, MP 204-206°. On boiling of 0.45 g I with $(iso\text{-}C_3H_7O)_3Al$ and cyclohexanone in toluene there was

Card: 4/7

8-31

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : obtained VII, yield 0.14 g. Saponification of III gave 16,17α - epoxy-5α-pregnanol-3β-one-20, MP 184-186°. Oxidation of 2.53 g of the latter according to Oppenauer, gives 16,17α-epoxy-5α-pregnandione-3,20 (VIII), yield 0.9 g, MP 200-202° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 94° (c 1; chloroform); semicarbazone, MP 215-217°. 0.25 g VII in 100 ml CH_3OH mixed at 0° with 3.5 ml 30% H_2O_2 and 1.5 ml 20% NaOH, after 4 days (0°) the mixture is poured in ice water and VIII is extracted with dichlorethane. 0.5 g VIII in 20 ml glacial CH_3COOH mixed at 16° with 5 ml 32% CH_3COOH containing HBr, to get 0.48 g bromohydrin of VIII. 0.38 g of the latter yield on debromination with $Pd/BaCO_3$, 0.16 g of

Card: 5/7

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : α-pregnanol-17α-dione-3,20, MP 251-253° (from ethyl acetate), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 49° (c 1; dioxane). 2.5 g V in 150 ml glacial CH_3COOH are hydrogenated over Pt (from PtO_2) to get 2.14 g 3-acetate of epi-androsterone, MP 112-115°, which on saponification with 5% methanol solution of KOH is converted to epi-androsterone, yield 1.4 g, MP 171-173° (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]^{20}D$ + 88° (c 0.5; CH_3OH). To 0.5 g V in 150 ml absolute alcohol added at 0° 0.5 g $NaBH_4$, after 12 hours (0°) isolated 0.48 g of mixture of isomers of 3-acetate of 5α-pregnantriol-3β,17β,20 (IX). Solution of 0.48 g IX in 54 ml C_6H_6 and 0.7 g $(CH_3COO)_4Pb$ allowed to stand 12 hours, treated

Card: 6/7

1-32

Country : Hungary G-3
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 19580

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : with 1% aqueous solution $(COOH)_2$, benzene solution evaporated, residue dissolved in 200 ml CH_3OH, acidified with 5 ml concentrated HCl, after 48 hours standing at 20° there are isolated 0.31 g epi-androsterone.
Ye. Tsvetkov.

Card: 7/7

L 1183-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025198 HU/2502/64/042/004/0351/0357

AUTHOR: Toldy, Lajos (Toldi, L.)(Doctor)(Budapest); Borey, Jozsef (Borshi, Y.) (Doctor)(Budapest); Dumbovich, Boris (Doctor)(Budapest); Toth, Istvan (Tot, I.) (Budapest)

TITLE: Phenthiazine derivatives. Part 4: Synthesis of methophenazine

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 351-357

TOPIC TAGS: ester, carboxylic acid, tranquilizer

Abstract: [German article] A synthesis of perphenazine, 3-chloro-10-γ-[4'-(β'-hydroxyethyl)-piperazinyl-1']propyl-phenthiazine, and several of its esters with aryl and arylalkyl carboxylic acids including 3-chloro-10-γ-[4'-(β'-hydroxyethyl)pi]erazinyl-1']propyl-phenthiazine-3",4",5"-trimethoxybenzoic ester (Methophenazine, a tranquilizer), was described. The properties of the various intermediate and ultimate products obtained were presented and discussed. "Thanks are extended to O. Winterstein and G. Gelegonya." Orig. art. has 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur Arzneimittelforschung, Budapest (Institute for Pharmaceutical Research)

Card 1/2

L 1183-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025198

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 017 JPRS

Card 2/2

TOLDY,M.; TEREN,L.

Delivery of large fetuses. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.3:142-151 '64.

1. Katedra starostlivosti o matku II. lek.fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave; veduci: doc. MUDr.A.Hudcovic.

*

TOLDY,M. (Bratislava, Sulekova 16); TEREN,L.; HUDCOVIC,A.,doc. dr.

The use of oxytocin during the 1st and 2d stages of labor.
Cesk. gynek. 30 no.1:64-69 Mr'65.

1. II. gyn.-por. klinika Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednostat doc. dr. A. Hudcovic).

HUDCOVIC, A.; TOLDY, M.; TEREN, L.; POCIATEK, A.

Delivery of the fetus dying during pregnancy. Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8: 572-576 O '63.

1. II. gyn. por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. A. Hudcovic.

TOLDY, M.; POCIATEK, A.; TEREN, L.; HUDCOVIC, A.; Technicka spolupraca: SCHNICKA, B.

The prognostic value of a history of fetal death during previous pregnancies. Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8:577-581 O '63.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. A. Hudcovic.

TOLDY, M.

The effect of adrenergic agents on the excitability of the emetic centre. Activ. nerv. sup. 4 no.3/4:402-404 '62.

1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Physiological Institute, Komensky University, Bratislava.

(VOMITING) (APOMORPHINE) (EPINEPHRINE)

L 43641-66 RO

ACC NR: AT6032349 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/027/001/0065/0080

AUTHOR: Borsy, Jozsef; Toldy, Lajos; Dumbovich, Boris

ORG: Research Institute of the Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Neuroplegic and other pharmacological properties of methophenazine (frenolon)

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 1, 1965, 65-80

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, nervous system drug, rat

ABSTRACT: When administered orally or parenterally, the neuroplegic effects of methophenazine are 3-6 times as strong as those of chlorpromazine in regard to the inhibition of orientation and conditioned reflexes, cataleptogenic action, inhibition of amphetamine toxicity and inhibition of the central stimulating effect of amphetamine. It potentiates the analgesic action of morphine. Similarly to perphenazine and thiopropazate, it has a weaker hypothermic action than chlorpromazine in barbiturate anesthesia of rats. Its acute toxicity is considerably lower than that of the other three compounds mentioned. No detectable macroscopic or histological changes were produced after subacute and chronic use in rats and dogs. The results indicate that incorporation of the trimethoxyphenyl group into the perphenazine molecule did not change its phenothiazine character. As opposed to reserpine, methophenazine is a potent

Card 1/2

L 43641-66 5.
ACC NR: AT6032349

adrenolytic and serotoninolytic agent. Several years of clinical trials support the pharmacological findings that it is a more effective, less toxic neuroplegic drug than chlorpromazine with less side effects. The authors thank Doctor F. Karsag and Doctor A. Szeky for cooperation in the investigations concerning chronic toxicity and the histological studies. Further thanks are given to Mrs. Zs. Anheuer, Mrs. K. E. Mariassy and Zs. Csizmadia for technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 9 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 28Mar64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 016

LS
Card 2/2

CSSR

TOLDY, M.; SIROTNY, E.

Dept. for the Care of Mothers, II. Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra starostlivosti o matku, II. Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho), Bratislava, director: docent A. Hudcovic

Bratislava, Bratislavske Lekarske Listy, No 6, 1963, pp 334-342

"Anaesthesia for Caesarian Section"

(2)

TOLDY, M.; SIROTNY, E.

Anesthesia in cesarean section. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.6:334-342 '63.

1. Katedra starostlivosti o matku II Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. A. Hudcovic.
(CESAREAN SECTION)
(ANESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL)

TOLDY, M.; TEREN, L.; STEFANIK, P.

The importance of determining blood losses in the course of gynecological operations. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.5: 269-276 '63.

1. Katedra starostlivosti o matku II Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. A. Hudcovic.
(GYNECOLOGY) (VAGINA) (LAPAROTOMY)
(HYSTERECTOMY) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(HEMORRHAGE)

Toldy, M.

TOLDY, M.; TEREN, L.; STEFANIK, P. CSSR

Dept. for care of mothers, II. medical faculty, Comenius University (katedra starostlivosti o matku, II. lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho), Bratislava, director: docent A. Hudsovic, MD

Bratislava, Bratislavske Lekarske Listy, No 5, 1963, pp 269-276

"On the Importance of Following Blood Losses in the Course of Gynaecological Operations"

(3)

TOLDY, M., CSc.; TEREN, L.; HUDCOVIC, A., doc.

Experience with the use of oxytocin in labor function disorders.
Cesk. gyn. 27 [41] no.6/7:487-493 Ag '62.

1. Katedra starostlivosti o matku Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci katedry doc. dr. A. Hudcovic.
(LABOR) (OXYTOCIN)

TOLBUKHIN, N.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Toxic effect of non-electrolytes during their continuous and intermittent action (data on the problem of standardizing harmful substances in the atmosphere)," Leningrad, 1960, 20 pp (Leningrad Sanitary Hygiene Medical Institute) (KL, 36-60, 118-119)

TOLDY, L.; KRAUT, M.

Investigations in the field of antihistamines. II. A new simple synthesis of the by-products of ethylenediamines. p. 23. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol. 63, No. 1, Jan 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. H-17
Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5705.

Author : Toldy, Lajos; Spitz, Denes; Clauder, Otto.
Inst :
Title : Tuberculostatically Active Compounds. Preparation of Thiosemicarbazone of p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 1, 27-28.

Abstract: For the industrial synthesis of thiosemicarbazone of p-acetylaminobenzaldehyde (I), p-nitrotoluene is reduced with Na-polysulfide, the alkaline solution is mixed with the solution of thiosemicarbazide, acidified with CH_3COOH and the produced thiosemicarbazone of p-aminobenzaldehyde (II) is acetylated. In this way it is possible to avoid polymerization from taking place in the separa-

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5705.

tion of p-aminobenzaldehyde (III) and to utilize all the III obtained for the synthesis of I. Suspension of 30 g of S powder in 50 ml of alcohol is added to 600 ml of aqueous solution of 62.5 g of NaOH, the mixture is boiled for about 30 min. until S dissolves, solution of 50 g of nitrotoluene in 250 ml of alcohol is added and all is boiled for 1.5 hour. Solution of 16.5 g of thiosemicarbazide in 160 ml of hot water is cooled to 20° and added, the mixture is carefully acidified with 50% CH_3COOH and 50-54 g of II contaminated with S is filtered off. Decomposition point 192° (from alcohol). 600 ml of acetone is added to the product, it is stirred for several minutes, the insoluble admixtures are filtered off, 24 ml of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ and 2 ml of pyridine are added to the

Card : 2/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5705.

filtrate, the mixture is allowed to stand for 16 hours, and 30 - 33 g of I is filtered off, decomposition point 225 - 227° (after crystallization from 75% alcohol 25 - 28 g of purified I is obtained, decomposition point 230 - 233°). - V. Ufimtsev.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1272.

Abstract: aluminum are added and boiled for an additional four hours. At 100°C. the contents are diluted with water, made alkaline to the phenolphthalein with sodium hydroxide and III is steam distilled; yield 42.6%. Under analgous conditions but using iron instead, the yield was 74.3%. The latter varies depending on different grades of iron in a 20% range (steel is better than cast iron; iron which has been reduced with hydrogen reacts badly). Oxidation of III to I in addition to $KMnO_4$ (yield 70%) was accomplished with SeO_2 and NaOCl. Five grams of III, 0.4 grams of SeO_2, 1.5 milliliters of water, 48 grams of concentrated sulfuric acid were heated for two hours at 280°C.; then 200 milliliters of water was added and the pH was adjusted to 3.6 and while boiling, a saturated solution

Card 2/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya; No 1, 1959, 1272.

Abstract: from CCl_4 extract by distillation at 4-5 millimeters, yield 94%. Upon oxidation with SeO_2, the temperature may be raised to 310°C. after the evolution of gases stops, and after ~8 hours it can be raised to 325°C., 114 grams of $HOSO_2Cl$ is added to the alcoholic solution of the remainder, and by a further procedure, similarly to the one described above, there is obtained (without a preliminary separation of I) the ethyl ester of I (yield 84% based on III). II was obtained from the latter by a conventional method, m. p. 168-170°C. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

Card 4/4

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4719.

a previously described method (see C. P. Huttrer and C. Djerassi, J Amer Chem Soc, 68, 1999 (1946)). A suspension of 102.5 gms 77% $NaNH_2$ in 150 ml pyridine is treated (45-50°, 30 min) with a solution of 188 gms 2-aminopyridine in 550 ml pyridine and heated to 100° for 90 min. By dissolving 144 gms of the hydrochloride of β-dimethylaminoethyl chloride at 0° in a mixture of 250 ml 5N NaOH + 250 ml toluene, the free base is obtained [sic] which is added to a solution of 2-aminopyridine; after heating (24 hrs), 105° and removal of the solvent by distillation, the residue is treated with 300 ml ice water and extracted with toluene; distillation of the extract at 130-141° gives 124 gms II, yield 75% as against 50% (see reference cited). A solution

Card : 2/6

of 89 gms II is 400 ml pyridine is treated with 94.42 gms p-chlorobenzoyl chloride (dropwise addition, cooling), the solution is stirred for 1 hr, and the residue is treated with alkali; N-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-N-(2-pyridyl)-N',N'-dimethylethylenediamine (III) is obtained, yield 60%, mp 106-107° (from alcohol). A solution of 98.18 gms III in 340 ml pyridine and 77 gms P_2S_5 are refluxed (oil bath) /time?/, made alkaline with 5N NaOH, and extracted with C_6H_6; the N-p-chlorothiobenzoyl derivative (IV) is obtained, yield 60%, mp 85° (from alcohol). A solution of 10 gms IV in 330 ml acetone is added dropwise to 120 gms of deactivated Raney Ni (V), the mixture is refluxed for 5 hrs, and the filtrate is distilled, giving I, yield 60%, bp 154-155°, hydrochloride mp 172-174°. The

action of active V on IV leads to the destructive hydrogenation of the molecule with the formation of II. The authors point to the possibility of utilizing the method described above in the synthesis of compounds of the type of the pyribenzamines. In addition to III and IV, other amides of the acid /sic/ have also been prepared. A solution of 135 gms II in 815 ml pyridine is treated at 0° with 155.4 gms of freshly distilled p-nitrobenzoylchloride; on alkalinization the hydrochloride (mp 199°) which is formed (after 48 hrs gives 190 gms N-(p-nitrobenzoyl)-N-(2-pyridyl)-N', N'-dimethylethylenediamine (VI), mp 124° (from alc). 121 gms of VI in 500 ml alcohol are hydrogenated at 20° and at atmospheric pressure in the presence of V; recrystallization of the oily

product from 210 ml water gives 94.88 gms of the aminobenzoyl derivative (VII), mp 94-95°. 25.2 gms PtS_5 in 110 ml pyridine are refluxed for 0.5 hr, after which a solution of 30.5 gms VII in 100 ml pyridine is added dropwise over 15 min; the mixture is refluxed for 45 min and allowed to stand for 12 hrs, at the end of which it is poured over ice, 700 ml of $CHCl_3$ + 280 ml 5N NaOH is added, and the $CHCl_3$ layer is filtered; the filtrate from the last operation is washed three times with 670 ml cold 5N NaOH and three times with 670 ml portions of cold 5N HCl; the HCl extract is alkalinized, the oil which separates is extractdd with C_6H_6, and the solvent is distilled off; recrystallization of the residue from alcohol gives 7.44 gms N-

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4719.

(p-aminothiobenzoyl)-N-(2-pyridyl)-N',N'-dimethyl ethylenediamine (VIII), mp 170-172°. VI-VIII were found to have very weak antihistamine action. For Communication I see RZhKhim, 1958, 60970. -- S. Rozenfeld.

Card : 6/6

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23403

Author : Horvath, T.; Toldy, L.; Vargha, L.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Title : Synthesis of Hydrazide of Isonicotinic Acid.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 14, No 1-2, 197-201.

Abstract: See RZhKhim., 1959, 1272.

Card 1/1

G-111

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23402

Author : I: Kraut, M.; Toldy, L.; Kasztreiner, E.; Fuchs, O.; Vargha, L.
II. Toldy, L.; Kraut, M.; Vargha, L.

Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary

Title : Investigations in the Field of Antihistamines. I. Preparation of Substituted Acid Amides and Their Reduction by Lithium Aluminium Hydride. II. Simple New Synthesis of Ethylenediamine Derivatives.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 1, 19-25; No 3, 265-271.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1958, 60970; 1959, 4719.

Card 1/1

TOLDY, L.

Synthesis of isonicotinic acid hydrazide.

p. 284, (MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT) Vol. 63, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1958

TOLDY, L.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Author : Miklos Kraut, Lajos Toldy, Endre Kasztreiner, Oszhar Fuchs, Laszlo Vargha.

Inst : -

Title : Study in Region of Antihistamine Preparations. I. Preparation of Substituted Amines and Their Reduction with $LiAlH_4$.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 1, 1-5.

Abstract: With a view to study the physiological activity, $RR'NCH_2CON(CH_3)_2$-s, in which R' = α-pyridyl, R = $C_6H_5CH_2$ (I), R = n-$CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$(II), R = n-

Card 1/7

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Abstract: $ClC_6H_4CH_2$ (III), were prepared by the condensation of corresponding RR'NH, in which R' = α-pyridyl, R = $C_6H_5CH_2$ (IV), R = n-$CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$ (V), and R = = n-$ClC_6H_4CH_2$ (VI), with N-dimethylamide of chloroacetic acid (VII). Dimethylamide of 2-phenyl-2-(α-pyridyl)-propionic acid (IX) was prepared by the condensation of 2-benzylpyridine (VIII) with VII in the presence of $NaNH_2$. The preparation of 1-phenyl-1-(α-pyridyl)-3-dimethylaminopropanone-2 (XI) by the condensation of 2-BrC_5H_4N with $C_6H_5CH_2COCH_2N(CH_3)_2$ (X) did not succeed. I, II, III and IX were reduced with $LiAlH_4$ to $R'RCHCH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2$, where R' = α-pyridyl, R = = $C_6H_5CH_2$ (XII), R = n-$CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$ (XIII), R =

Card 2/7

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Abstract: = n-ClC6H4CH2 (XIV), and R = C6H5 (XV). 0.4 mole of IV in 1080 ml of absolute toluene is added to 0.85 mole of 77%-ual $NaNH_2$ in 136 ml of absolute toluene in the duration of 2 hours, after that 0.8 mole of VII is added and, after aging (4 hours, 35°), the mixture is filtered and the residue is triturated with 60 ml of absolute alcohol, I is obtained, yield 22.2% melting point 99 to 101° (from absolute alcohol). II and III are prepared similarly of V and VI correspondingly (the amounts of $NaNH_2$ in moles, the amounts of toluene in ml, the amounts of V or VI in moles, the amounts of toluene in ml, the amounts of VII in moles, the

Card 3/7

HUNGARY. / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Abstract: aging duration in minutes at the temperature in °C, the yield in % and the melting points in °C are enumerated in the following): 0.185, 30, 9.085, 420, 0.17, 60, 35, 12.4, 119 to 120 (from acetone); 0.093, 11, 0.034, 160, 0.68, 70, 35, 25.2, 158 (from absolute alcohol). 0.206 mole of IV is added to 0.27 mole of 77%-ual $NaNH_2$ in 65 ml of absolute toluene at 60°, the mixture is kept 2 hours at 100° until the separation of NH_3 discontinues, then 0.288 mole of VII is added at 70°, and 5 hours later (at 100 to 150°) 60 ml of water is added for the elimination of IV (1 g). The mixture is washed with 5 n. HCl and acid extracts are extracted with ether for the separation of IV (20 g). The residue is alkalized, the resin is separated with 50 ml of $CHCl_3$, and 15 g of NaOH is added too; 7 g

Card 4/7

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Abstract: of Na salt of N-benzyl-N-(2-pyridyl)-glycine precipitates, melting point 296° (from alcohol). 0.242 mole of VIII is added to $NaNH_2$ in liquid NH_3, 2 hours later 0.3 mole of VII in 200 ml of absolute ether is added, 1 hour after it 200 ml of water is added and IX is extracted with ether, yield 43%, boiling point 180 to 185°/0.5 mm, melting point 95 to 96° (ether + petroleum ether). XII, XIII, XIV and XV were prepared reducing I, II, III and IX correspondingly with $LiAlH_4$ (the duration of boiling, the yield in %% and the boiling points in °C are enumerated in the following): 24, 50, 185 to 195/1.7 mm, hydrochloride, melting

Card 5/7

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60970.

Abstract: point 187 to 188°; 20, 50, 185 to 190/2 mm, picrate, melting point 165 to 167° (dissociates); 5, 70, 154 to 155/0.2 mm, hydrochloride, melting point 172 to 174°; 20, 63.5, 142 to 145/3 to 4 mm, oxalate, melting point 151 to 152°. 0.385 mole of benzylcyanide and 0.385 mole of ethyl ester of VII are added to sodium alcoholate (8.85 g of Na and 110 ml of absolute alcohol) and after 3 hours of boiling, 400 ml of water is added first, and after that, 40 ml of glacial CH_3COOH is added; $C_6H_5CH(CN)COCH_2N(CH_3)_2$ (XVI) is obtained, yield 72%, melting point 237 to 238° (dissociates, from alcohol). 33.15 g of X is obtained by the action of 28 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4 and 50 ml of water on 50 g of XVI (2.5 hours at 120 to 127°) with a following addition of 90 ml of 50%-ual KOH, yield

Card 6/7

TOLDY, Lajos

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64517.

Author : Toldylajos, Fabricius Imre
Inst :
Title : New Syntheses of Chloropromazine

Orig Pub: Magyar Kem. folyoirat 1957, 63, No 10, 286-289.

Abstract: Three ways to derive chloropromazine [the hydrochloride of 3-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-phenothiazine] (I) have been described. 30 g. (3-chloropenothiazinyl-10)-propione-3 acid are reduced with $LiAlH_4$ in ether and 20 g. of (3-chlorophenothiazinyl-10) propanol (II), m.p. 124-125°, are separated out. From 8 g. of (II) and CH_3SO_2Cl in pyridine through 2 days are derived 9 g. of mesilo ether of (II) (IIa) m.p. 101-102° (in chloroform and benzol). From an acetone solution

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64517.

of (IIa) to which dimethylbezylamine is added over several days, methansulfonate [3-chloro-phenothiazinyl-10)-propyl-3-]dimethylbenzylammonia (III), m.p. 119-120° (in benzol) is derived. An acetic acid solution of (III) hydrolized with Pd/C at temp of ~ 20° and alkalized produces, by ether extraction, the base of (I) (Ia). b.p. 210-215°/0.6 mm m.p. 57-58° (in gasoline); m.p. (I) 190-192° (from C_6H_5Cl). If (IIa) is added to a solution of dimethylamine in absolute alcohol, (Ia) is also produced, after 15 days. An ether solution of n-C_4H_9Li (from 2.2 g. of Li and 15.3 ml. n-C_4H_9Br), at temp. of ~ 5° and without access to air, to which is added 20 g. of 3-chloro-phenothiaze in 800 ml. of absolute ether, and afterwards at temp. of 0° 21.75 g. of $(CH_3)_2N(CH_2)_3OSO_2CH_3$

Card : 2/3

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64517.

in 100 ml of absolute ether, will also give (Ia).

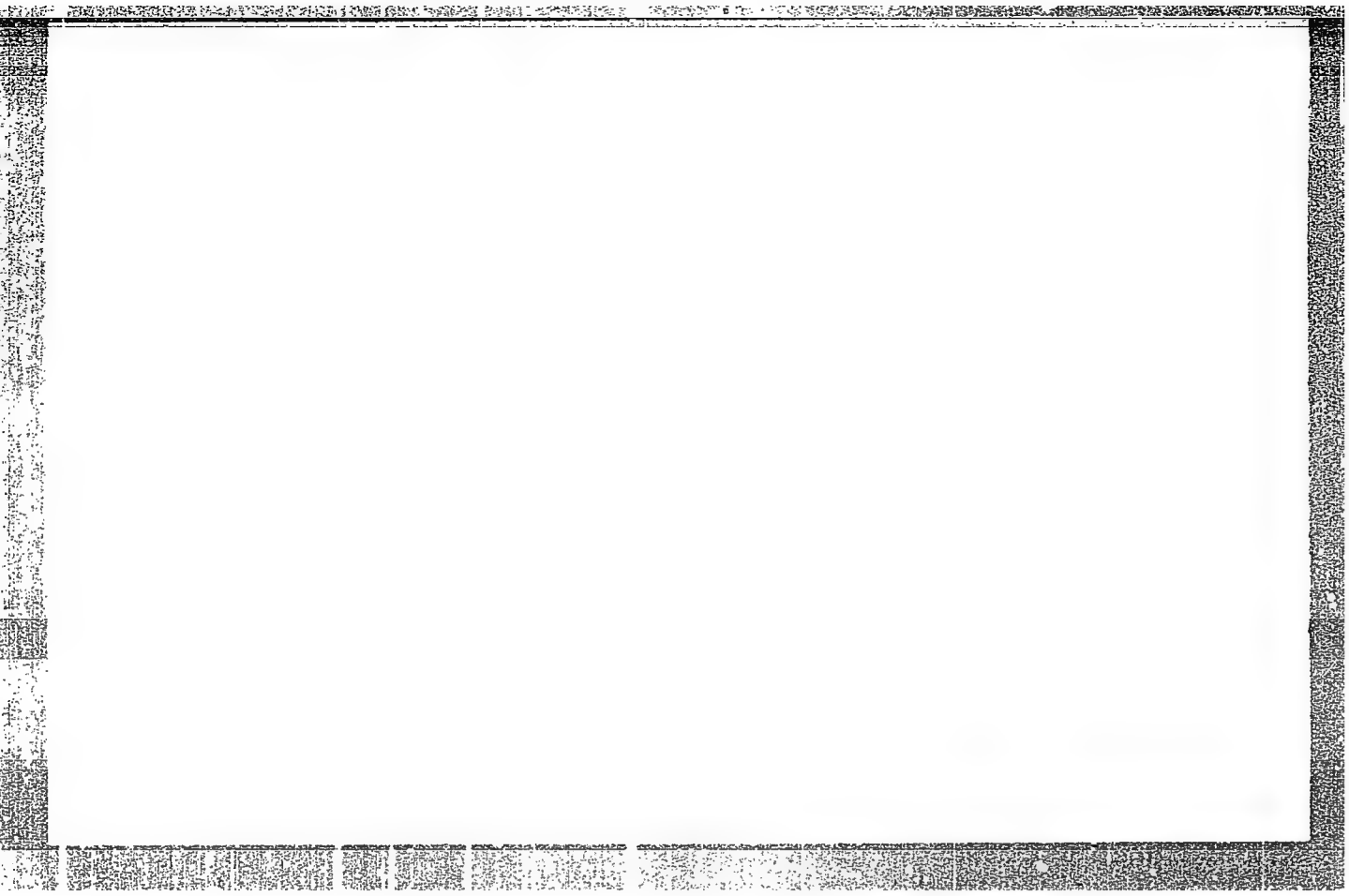
Card : 3/3

TOLDY, L.

Some new synthesis of chlorpromazine; a preliminary communication.

p. 286. (MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT) Vol. 63, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1958



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756030003-6"

TOLDY L.

7

Antituberculous agents. I. Thiosemicarbazones and hydrazides. L. Toldy, T. Nógrádi, L. Varga, O. Ivánovics, and I. Kóczán (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 303–13(1954)(in German) (English summary).—Several new thiosemicarbazones and hydrazides were prepd. and their antituberculous activities tested. Some of the cycloalkyl ethers of *p*-$HOC_6H_4CH:NNHCSNH_2$ were active but extremely toxic while the hydrazides showed a weak activity compared to isonicotinic acid hydrazide. The following *p*-$ROC_6H_4CH:NNHCSNH_2$ were prepd. and tested [R, m.p. (from EtOH), and minimum effective dilu. in molar concn. given]: H, —, *M*/10000; Me, —, *M*/2560000; Pr, —, *M*/320000; iso-Pr, —, *M*/320000; $CH_2:CHCH_2$, —, *M*/320000; Bu, —, *M*/80000; *MeCH:CHCH*$_2$, 193–4°, *M*/80000; C_6H_{11}, 110–11°, *M*/60000; $CH_2:CHCH_2CH_2$, 99–101°, *M*/10000; $C_{11}H_{23}$, 107–9°, *M*/50000; $C_{15}H_{31}$, 105–15°, *M* 25000; $C_{17}H_{35}$, 95–7°, inactive; HO_2CCH_2, —, inactive in *M*/10000; $PhCH_2$, —, *M*/40000; *cyclohexyl*, 162–3°, *M*/640000; *3-cyclohexen-1-yl*, 162–4°, *M*/320000; *2-(1-cyclopenten-1-yl)ethyl*, 143–4°, *M*/1600000; *2-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl*, 172–3°, *M*/40000; *2-(3-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl*, 139–43°, *M* 20000; *PhCH:CHCH*$_2$, 191–2°, inactive; *PhCH*$_2$*CH*$_2$, 138–9°, *M* 320000; *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4CH:NNHCSNH_2$, —, *M*/640000. The following R:$NNHCSNH_2$ [R, m.p. (from EtOH), minimum effective dilu. given]: *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH:CHCH$, —, *M*/20000; *p*-$MeOC_6H_4CH:CHCH$, —, *M*/160000; *p*-$MeOC_6H_4CH:CHC(Me)$, —, *M*/160000; *p*-$CH_2:CHCH_2OC_6H_4CH:CHC(Me)$, 141–2°, *M*/320000; *4-PhS(O*$_2$*)C*$_6$*H*$_4$*CH*, 229–30°, *M*/40000; *4-(4-H*$_2$*NC*$_6$*H*$_4$*SO*$_2$*)C*$_6$*H*$_4$*CH*, 205–7°, *M*/80000; *CH:CH.CH:N.CH:CCH*, —, *M*/40000; *CH:N.CMe:N.C(NH*$_2$*):CCH*, 270° (from AcOH), inactive; *quinoxaline-2-aldehyde*, 250° (decompn.), inactive in *M*/10000; *CH:N.NPh.N:CCH*, 223° (decompn.), *M*/320000; *p*-$EtS(O_2)C_6H_4CH$, —, *M*/50000. The hydrazides of the following acids (acid and minimum effective dilu. given): isonicotinic acid, *M*/4000000; *p*-$MeOC_6H_4CO_2H$, *M*/5000; *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CO_2H$, inactive at *M*/50000; *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4CO_2H$, *M*/100000; 2,4-$HO(NH_2)C_6H_3CO_2H$, *M*/80000; nicotinic acid, inactive at *M*/5000; cinchoninic acid, inactive at *M*/5000; 2-phenylcinchoninic acid, inactive at *M*/6000; *2-hydroxycinchoninic acid* (I), inactive at *M*/50000; *8-hydroxy-7-quinolinecarboxylic acid* (II) inactive at *M*/50000; *8-hydroxy-5-nitro-7-quinolinecarboxylic acid* (III); *3-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid* (IV), *M*/5000; *4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid* (V), inactive at *M* 40000; *5-nitro-2-furancarboxylic acid* (VI), *M*/40000; thiazole-4-carboxylic acid, inactive at *M*/5000; *2-amino-4-thiazolecarboxylic acid* (VII), *M*/40000; *2-phenyl-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylic acid* (VIII), inactive at *M* 50000. The following pyridazones were prepd. [min. effective dilu. given]: *o*-$ZNHN:CHC_6H_4OH$ (Z = isonicotinoyl), *M* 640000; *p*-$ZNHN:CHC_6H_4OH$, *M* 1280000; 3,4-$MeO(HO)C_6H_3CHNNHZ$, *M* 1280000; *p*-$ZNHN:CHC_6H_4NHAc$, *M* 2560000. *p*-HOC_6H_4CHO (IX) (122.4 g.), 400 ml. MeOH, 91.8 g. $CH_2:CHCH_2Cl$, and 48 g. powd. KOH warmed 13 hrs. at 60°, the mixt. dild. with H_2O, the sepd. oil extd. with C_6H_6, the ext. dried, evapd., and the residue distd. gave 132.8 g. *p*-$CH_2:CHCH_2OC_6H_4CHO$ (X), b_{14} 142°. Similarly, 12.2 g. IX, 23 g. C_4H_9Br, 50 ml. EtOH, and 16.5 g. K_2CO_3 boiled 12 hrs. afforded 18 g. *p*-$C_4H_9OC_6H_4CHO$, colorless oil, b_5 165–70°. Na (3.15 g.) in 150 ml. EtOH treated with 25.81 g. IX followed by 20.62 g. $PhCH:CHCH_2Cl$, after 3 days at room temp. the sepd. cryst. product filtered, dried,

(OVER)

p-MeCH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CHO, b₆ 140–4°; *p-CH₃.CH₂.CH₂-C₆H₄.CH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 160–5°; *p-CH₃.CH₂.CH₂-C₆H₄.CH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 150–5°. A mixt. of 13 g. X, 30 ml. Me_2CO, 650 ml. H_2O, 350 ml. EtOH, and 20 ml. 10% aq. NaOH shaken frequently over 3 days at room temp., dild. with H_2O the product filtered and recrystd. gave 3.24 g. *p-CH₃.CH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CH:CHAc* (XVII), m. 57–9°. Treating 7 g. XVII and 6 g. X with 20 ml. 10% aq. NaOH, filtering after 24 hrs., and recrystg. gave 6.5 g. *p-CH₃.CH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CH:CHCOCH:CHC₆H₄OCH₂CH:CH-p'*, m. 122–4° (from EtOH), which did not react with $H_2NNHCSNH_2$. *p-O₂NC₆H₄SO₂C₆H₄CH(OAc)₂* (7.3 g.) in 100 ml. EtOAc hydrogenated 50 min. over Pd-C, the mixt. filtered, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue recrystd. from EtOH gave 3.38 g. *p-H₂N analog*, m. 172–3°. The thiosemicarbazones were prepd. from the oxo compds. in the usual manner. Et 2-hydroxycinchoninate (. g.) and 2 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ boiled 2 hrs. and recrystd. gave I, m. 287–8° (decompn.). 2-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid [m. 202° (decompn.)] (3.2 g.) in 30 ml. abs. EtOH with 3 g. H_2SO_4 refluxed 3.5 hrs., the soln. dild. with 100 ml. H_2O, neutralized with Na_2CO_3, and the ppt. recrystd. gave 2.45 g. (80%) *Et ester* (XVIII), colorless needles, m. 82–3° (from aq. EtOH). XVIII (1.6 g.) heated 1 hr. on the steam bath with 2.5 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$, the mixt. dild. with H_2O, filtered, and recrystd. gave 1.45 g. IV, m. 209° (from HOAc). 8-Hydroxy-7-quinolinecarboxylic acid (XIX) (40.0 g.) in 800 ml. EtOH treated dropwise with 80 ml. concd. H_2SO_4, refluxed 18 hrs. on the water bath, the dark yellow soln. poured into 1 l. H_2O, the mixt. adjusted to pH 7–8, exhaustively extd. with $CHCl_3$, the ext. washed with aq. Na_2CO_3, concd. *in vacuo*, and the residue distd. gave 15.5 g. XIX Et ester (XX), and recrystd. from 100 ml. EtOH gave 10 g. *p-PhCH:CHCH₂OC₆H₄CHO* (XI), m. 90–1°. XI (5 g.) in 60 ml. EtOAc hydrogenated over Pd-C at atm. pressure at room temp. and the product distd. gave a quant. yield of *p-PhCH₂CH₂OC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 190–5°. A soln. of 4.6 g. KOH, 10 g. IX, and 18 g. 2-cyclohexen-1-yl chloride (RCl) (R = 2-cyclohexen-1-yl) in 50 ml. EtOH let stand overnight, dild. with H_2O, extd. with C_6H_6, and the ext. distd. yielded 8 g. *p-ROC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 155–8°. RCH_2CO_2Et (XII) (67 g.), 200 ml. abs. EtOH, and 5 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 boiled 3 hrs., concd. to ½ the vol. *in vacuo*, dild. with 200 ml. H_2O, the oil extd. with C_6H_6, and the ext. distd. yielded 63 g. XII *Et ester* (XIII). XIII (63 g.) in 400 ml. abs. EtOH warmed to 50°, the source of heat removed, the soln. treated over 10 min. with 30.75 g. Na, the latter consumed after stirring 1 hr., the warm soln. poured into 1 l. H_2O, extd. with five 300-ml. portions of Et_2O, the exts. washed with H_2O, dried, the Et_2O evapd., and the residue distd. gave 24 g. *RCH₂CH₂OH* (XIV), b₇ 85–7.5°. Similarly prepd., 50% *CH₃.CH₂.CH₂-CH:CCH₂CH₂OH* (XV), b₁ 80–5°. XIV (22 g.) in 50 ml. abs. Et_2O treated dropwise with 15.7 g. PBr_3 in 20 cc. abs. Et_2O over 15 min. (ice-cooling), the soln. let stand 1 hr. in ice-water, then washed with 3 × 50 ml. H_2O and 2% $NaHCO_3$, dried, evapd., and distd. gave the corresponding *Br compd.* (XVI), b₇ 85–90°; the *Br compd.* from XV similarly, b₇ 85–70°. Both bromides were unstable and were treated immediately after prepn. KOH (3.66 g.), 7.68 g. IX, and 12 g. XVI in 50 ml. EtOH boiled 8 hrs., the mixt. dild. with H_2O, the oil extd. with C_6H_6, the ext. washed with *N* NaOH and H_2O, dried, evapd. and distd. gave 8.2 g. *p-RCH₂CH₂OC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 160–5°. The following compds. were analogously prepd. from IX and the appropriate bromide: *p-CH₃.CH(CH₃)OC₆H₄CHO*, b₁ 157–64°;

b$_{4.5}$ 160–3°, m. 87–8° (from C_6H_{14}-ligroine). XX (1 g.) in 10 ml. EtOH added dropwise to 3 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in EtOH and the product recrystd. yielded II, m. 140–5° (decompn.) (from EtOH). Et 6-nitro-8-hydroxy-7-quinolinecarboxylic acid (m. 149–50°) with $N_2H_4.H_2O$ gave III, m. 220–5° (decompn.) (from EtOH). Similarly were prepd. V, colorless needles, m. above 350° (from H_2O); VIII, m. 177–8° (from MeOH); VII, colorless needles, m. 196–7°. Et 5-nitro-2-furancarboxylate (XXI) (2.5 g.) in 200 ml. abs. EtOH treated at 0° with 680 mg. $N_2H_4.H_2O$, left 2 days at 0°, the soln. treated with C, the EtOH distd. *in vacuo*, and the residue recrystd. from EtOH gave impure VI which was purified by subliming out unchanged XXI and recrystg. the residue twice from EtOH, yielding 0.6 g. VI, m. 162–4°.

II. Derivatives and analogs of *p*-aminosalicylic acid. L. Vargha, L. Toldy, S. Lendvay, I. Koczka, and C. Ivanovics. *Ibid.* 345–54.—Several derivs. and analogs of 2,4-HO(H_2N)$C_6H_3CO_2H$ (I) were prepd. and tested for antituberculous activity. All the compds. had weaker activities than I. The following compds. were prepd. (formula and min. effective dilu. given): *2,4-HO(H_2N)$C_6H_3CH_2OH$* (II), inactive at *M*/10000; 2,4-HO(Cl)$C_6H_3CO_2H$ (IIa), *M*/20000; *2,4-HO(Cl)$C_6H_3CH_2OH$* (III), inactive at *M*/10000; 2,4-HO[2,4-HO(H_2N)C_6H_3CONH]$C_6H_3CO_2H$ (IV), *M*/10000; 2,4-HO[2-$HO_2CC_6H_4CONH$]$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (IVa), *M*/160000; 2,4-HO[1,2-$C_6H_4(CO)_2N$]$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (V), inactive at *M*/10000; 2,4-HO[BzHN]$C_6H_3CO_2H$ (VI), *M*/10000; 4,2,6-$O_2N(HO)_2C_6H_2CO_2H$, inactive at *M*/10000; 4,2,6-$H_2N(HO)_2C_6H_2CO_2H$, *M*/20000; *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4$-CH:$CHCO_2H$, inactive at *M*/10000; *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4CH$:-$CHCO_2Pr$ (VII), inactive at *M*/10000; I (control), *M*/640000. 2,4-AcO(O_2N)$C_6H_3CH_2Br$ (4 g.) and 2 g. fused KOAc in 20 ml. AcOH refluxed 2.5 hrs., the mixt. dild. with H_2O, and recrystd. gave 2.5 g. *2,4-Ac(O_2N)$C_6H_3CH_2OAc$* (VIII), m. 75–6° (from EtOH). Hydrolysis of 3.2 g. VIII in 40 ml. 30% alc. HCl by boiling 4 hrs., the EtOH distd., the residue extd. with C_6H_6, and the C_6H_6 removed left 2 g. *2,4-HO(O_2N)$C_6H_3CH_2OH$* (IX), yellow oil; *p-nitrobenzoate*, m. 202–5° (from EtOH). Catalytic reduction of 1.8 g. IX in 50 ml. EtOH with Pd-C (the substance absorbed 925 ml. H_2 in 30 min.), the mixt. filtered, the filtrate concd. *in vacuo*, and the residue recrystd. gave 1.2 g. II, unstable, m. 271–3°. $LiAlH_4$ (2.3 g.) in 200 ml. abs. Et_2O gradually added with stirring to 4.41 g. IIa in 100 ml. abs. Et_2O, the mixt. refluxed 30 min., unchanged $LiAlH_4$ destroyed with EtOAc, the soln. decompd. with H_2O and 10% H_2SO_4, the Et_2O layer evapd., and the residue recrystd. yielded 2.8 g. III, m. 119–20° (from C_6H_6). To 65 g. I Et ester in 800 ml. abs. $CHCl_3$ was added dropwise with stirring and cooling 72.4 g. 2,4-HO(O_2N)C_6H_3COCl in 400 ml. $CHCl_3$ followed by 400 ml. pyridine, the mixt. let stand 2 days at room temp., the $CHCl_3$ distd. *in vacuo*, the residual mixt. warmed, cooled, the product filtered, washed with 20 ml. C_5H_5N, treated with 5% HCl, finally washed with H_2O and EtOH, and repeatedly recrystd. from C_5H_5N to give 64 g. 2,4-HO[2,4-HO(O_2N)C_6H_3COHN]$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (X), m. 251–2°. Hydrogenation of 5 g. X in 250 ml. EtOAc over 10% Pd-C gave the H_2N compd. (XI), colorless needles, m. 200–1° (from AcOH). Hydrolysis of XI with aq. NaOH gave

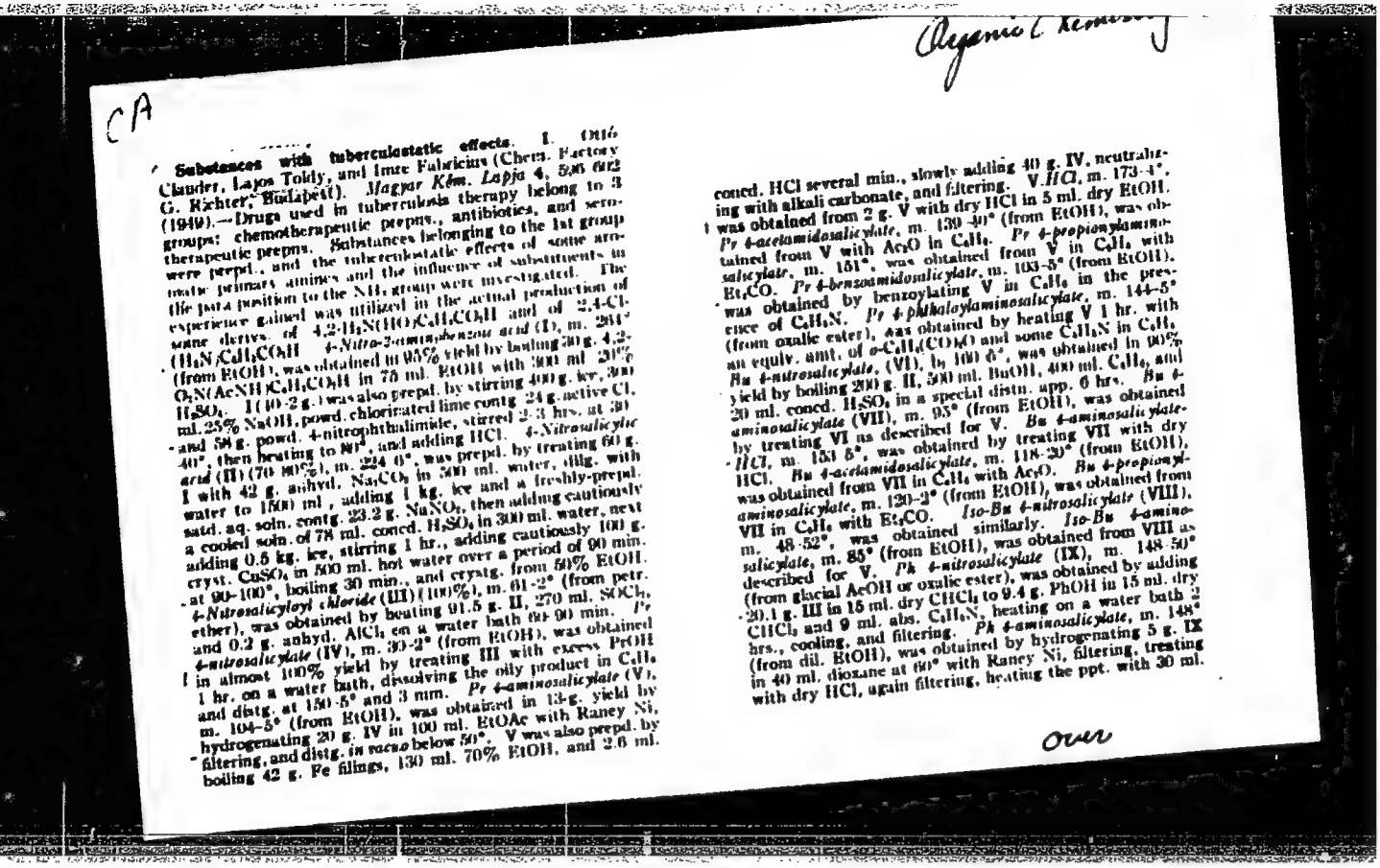
(OVER)

crude IV which, ppte. from C_4H_4N with abs. EtOH, colorless, decompd. 242–3°. I (3 g.) and 2.9 g. phthalic anhydride (XII) in 150 ml. EtOAc let stand 24 hrs. at room temp., the material filtered, and washed with EtOAc afforded IVa acid, decompd. 188–90° with gas evolution, becoming solid, and then m. 215–20°. I Et ester (3.6 g.) and 3 g. XII in 50 ml. EtOAc let stand overnight, the cryst. product filtered, and washed with EtOAc gave 4.7 g. IVa, m. 179–80° (decompn.). IVa (1 g.) heated 1 hr. at 200° and recrystd. yielded V, m. 192–3° (from AcOH). Benzoylation of 15.3 g. I in aq. Na_2CO_3 gave 20 g. VI, m. 230–1° (from EtOAc). *p*-$HO_2CCH:CHC_6H_4NH_2$.HCl (5 g.) and 60 ml. PrOH treated 4 hrs. with dry HCl while warming on the water bath, the soln. cooled, the cryst. material filtered, and washed with a little PrOH gave 3 g. VII, HCl, m. 210° (decompn.).

William Baker

Antituberculotic agents. II. *p*-Aminosalicylic acid and analogues. L. Vargha, I. Toldy, S. Lendvay, I. Kecskés, and G. Iványics (*Acta chim. Hung.*, 1954, **6**, 345—354).—Deriv. and analogues of *p*-aminosalicylic acid show weaker activities than *p*-aminosalicylic acid. The following compounds are prepared (the smallest active mol. concn. are recorded) : *4-nitro-2-acetoxybenzyl acetate*, $C_{11}H_{11}O_4N$, m.p. 75—78°, *4-nitro-*, an oil (*p-nitrobenzoate*, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4N_2$, m.p. 202—205°), *4-amino-* $C_9H_{11}O_2N$, m.p. 271—273°, and *4-chloro-2-hydroxybenzyl alcohol*, $C_7H_7O_2Cl$, m.p. 119—120°. *Et* p-N-*p'*-*nitrosalicyloylamido-*, $C_{18}H_{14}O_7N_2$, m.p. 251—252°, *Et* p-N-*p'*-*aminosalicyloylamido-salicylate*, $C_{18}H_{18}O_5N_2$, m.p. 200—201° [*acid*, $C_{14}H_{12}O_5N_2$, decomp. 242—243°]. *N-o'-carboxybenzoyl-p-amino-salicylic acid*, $C_{15}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 188—190° (decomp.) and 215—220° after resolidification [*Et* ester, $C_{17}H_{15}O_6N$, m.p. 179—180° (decomp.) (inactive at μ/10000)], *Et* p-*phthalimidosalicylate*, $C_{17}H_{13}O_4N$, m.p. 192—193°, *p-benzamidosalicylic acid*, $C_{14}H_{11}O_4N$, m.p. 230—231° (decomp.) (inactive at μ/10000), propyl *p*-aminocinnamate [*hydrochloride*, $C_{12}H_{15}O_2NCl$, m.p. 210° (decomp.)].

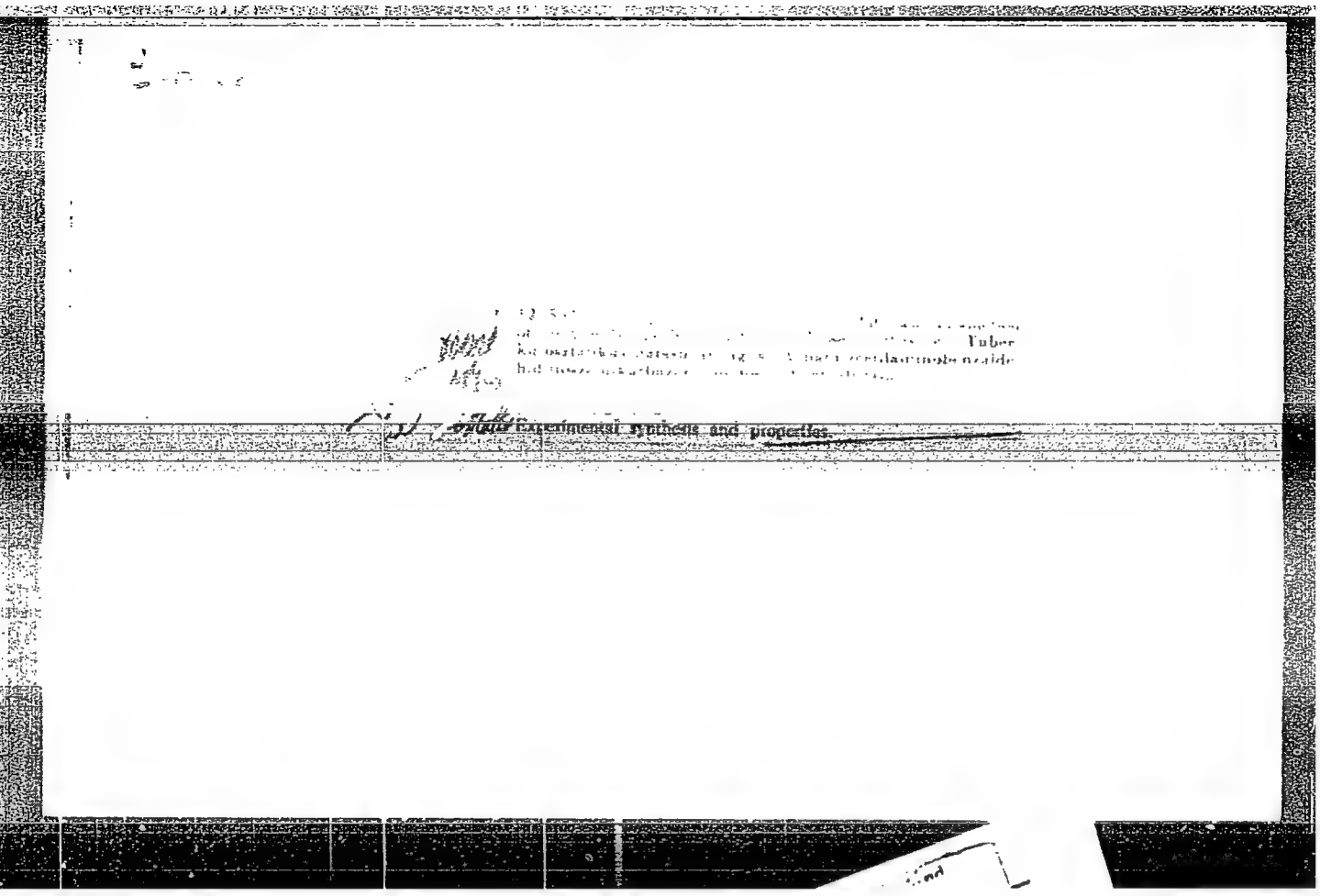
H. Wahn.



CA

Substances with tuberculostatic effects. I. Ottó Claudér, Lajos Toldy, and Imre Fabricius (Chem. Factory G. Richter, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 506 (1949).—Drugs used in tuberculosis therapy belong to 3 groups: chemotherapeutic prepns., antibiotics, and serotherapeutic prepns. Substances belonging to the 1st group were prepd., and the tuberculostatic effects of some aromatic primary amines and the influence of substituents in the para position to the NH_2 group were investigated. The experience gained was utilized in the actual production of some derivs. of 4,2-$H_2N(HO)C_6H_3CO_2H$ and of 2,4-Cl-$(H_2N)C_6H_3COOH$. *4-Nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid* (I), m. 264° (from EtOH), was obtained in 95% yield by boiling 30 g. 4,2-$O_2N(AcNH)C_6H_3CO_2H$ in 75 ml. EtOH with 300 ml. 20% H_2SO_4. I (40–2 g.) was also prepd. by stirring 400 g. ice, 300 ml. 25% NaOH, powd. chlorinated lime contg. 24 g. active Cl, and 50 g. powd. 4-nitrophthalimide, stirred 2–3 hrs. at 30–40°, then heating to 80°, and adding HCl. *4-Nitrosalicylic acid* (II) (70–80%), m. 224–6°, was prepd. by treating 60 g. I with 42 g. anhyd. Na_2CO_3 in 500 ml. water, dilg. with water to 1500 ml., adding 1 kg. ice and a freshly-prepd. satd. aq. soln. contg. 23.2 g. $NaNO_2$, then adding cautiously a cooled soln. of 78 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 in 300 ml. water, next adding 0.5 kg. ice, stirring 1 hr., adding cautiously 100 g. cryst. $CuSO_4$ in 500 ml. hot water over a period of 90 min. at 90–100°, boiling 30 min., and crystg. from 50% EtOH. *4-Nitrosalicyloyl chloride* (III) (100%), m. 61–2° (from petr. ether), was obtained by heating 91.5 g. II, 270 ml. $SOCl_2$, and 0.2 g. anhyd. $AlCl_3$ on a water bath 60–90 min. *Pr 4-nitrosalicylate* (IV), m. 39–2° (from EtOH), was obtained in almost 100% yield by treating III with excess PrOH 1 hr. on a water bath, dissolving the oily product in C_6H_6 and distg. at 150–5° and 3 mm. *Pr 4-aminosalicylate* (V), m. 104–5° (from EtOH), was obtained in 13-g. yield by hydrogenating 20 g. IV in 100 ml. EtOAc with Raney Ni, filtering, and distg. *in vacuo* below 50°. V was also prepd. by boiling 42 g. Fe filings, 130 ml. 70% EtOH, and 2.6 ml. concd. HCl several min., slowly adding 40 g. IV, neutralizing with alkali carbonate, and filtering. V·*HCl*, m. 173–4°, was obtained from 2 g. V with dry HCl in 5 ml. dry EtOH. *Pr 4-acetamidosalicylate*, m. 130–40° (from EtOH), was obtained from V with Ac_2O in C_6H_6. *Pr 4-propionylaminosalicylate*, m. 151°, was obtained from V in C_6H_6 with Et_2CO. *Pr 4-benzoamidosalicylate*, m. 103–5° (from EtOH), was obtained by benzoylating V in C_6H_6 in the presence of C_5H_5N. *Pr 4-phthaloylaminosalicylate*, m. 144–5° (from oxalic ester), was obtained by heating V 1 hr. with an equiv. amt. of *o*-$C_6H_4(CO)_2O$ and some C_5H_5N in C_6H_6. *Bu 4-nitrosalicylate* (VI), b. 160° 6°, was obtained in 90% yield by boiling 200 g. II, 500 ml. BuOH, 400 ml. C_6H_6, and 20 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 in a special distn. app. 6 hrs. *Bu 4-aminosalicylate* (VII), m. 95° (from EtOH), was obtained by treating VI as described for V. *Bu 4-aminosalicylate·HCl*, m. 151.5°, was obtained by treating VII with dry HCl. *Bu 4-acetamidosalicylate*, m. 118–20° (from EtOH), was obtained from VII in C_6H_6 with Ac_2O. *Bu 4-propionylaminosalicylate*, m. 120–2° (from EtOH), was obtained from VII in C_6H_6 with Et_2CO. *Iso-Bu 4-nitrosalicylate* (VIII), m. 48–52°, was obtained similarly. *Iso-Bu 4-aminosalicylate*, m. 85° (from EtOH), was obtained from VIII as described for V. *Pk 4-nitrosalicylate* (IX), m. 148–50° (from glacial AcOH or oxalic ester), was obtained by adding 20.1 g. III in 15 ml. dry $CHCl_3$ to 9.4 g. PhOH in 15 ml. dry $CHCl_3$ and 9 ml. abs. C_5H_5N, heating on a water bath 2 hrs., cooling, and filtering. *Pk 4-aminosalicylate*, m. 148° (from dil. EtOH), was obtained by hydrogenating 5 g. IX in 40 ml. dioxane at 60° with Raney Ni, filtering, treating with dry HCl, again filtering, heating the ppt. with 30 ml.

over



was to be 9.0 μg./kg. Adrenaline (40 μg./kg.) administered 3-8 min. before apomorphine injection raised the ED_{50} to 13 μg./kg., indicating a delayed inhibitory effect on the response of the vomiting centre to apomorphine. When adrenaline was administered during the latent period of emetic action following apomorphine injection, the frequency of vomiting rose to 2.75 as compared with a control value of 1.25, this representing an immediate effect of adrenaline.

TOLDY, M.; TOLDYOVA, V.

Effect of barbiturates administered intra-partum to dogs on puppies.
Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5:438-439 S '59

1. Fysiologicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava.
(BARBITURATES, pharmacol.)
(PREGNANCY)

TOLDY, M.; TOLDYOVA, V.

Effect of barbiturates administered intra-partum to dogs on puppies.
Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5:438-439 S '59

1. Fysiologicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava.
(BARBITURATES, pharmacol.)
(PREGNANCY)

TOLDY, M.

The effect of stimulation by induction current as the experimental basis of treatment for vomiting in pregnancy. Cesk. gyn. 24[38] no.6:422-429 July 1959.

1. I. zen.-por. klinika v Bratislave, prednosta prof. dr. Sv. Stefanik.
(VOMITING, exper)
(ELECTRICITY, eff)

TOLDY, M.

Role of adrenergic reactions in stimulation of the vomitory center. Acta physiol. polon 10 no.2:266-268 Mar-Apr 59.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Wyzialu Lekarskiego Uniwersytetu im. Kamenskiego w Bratislawie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Antal oraz z Kliniki Poloznicze-Ginekologicanej Wydzialu Lekarskiego Uniwersytetu im Kamenskiego w Bratislawie Kierownik: prof. dr S. Stefanik.

(APOMORPHINE, eff.
emetic eff., eff. of epinephrine in dogs (Pol))
(EPINEPHRINE, eff.
on emetic eff. of apomorphine (Pol))
(VOMITING, physiol.
eff. of epinephrine on emetic eff. of apomorphine (Pol))

HUDCOVIC, A.; TOLDY, M.; POCIAIEK, A.; DROBNY, M.

Further experiences with the prevention and therapy of venous complications in the puerperium. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:235-241 My '63.

1. II gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. A. Hudcovic.
(PUERPERAL DISORDERS) (VASCULAR DISEASES)
(VEINS) (VITAMIN E) (CALCIUM)

BORSY,J.; TARDY,I.; DUMBOVICH, E.

Neuroplegic and other pharmacological properties of methophenazine (Frenolon). Acta physiol. Acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.1:65-80 '65

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest.

TOLDY OSZ, Gyula

Language of the articles in "Hidrologiai Kozlony". Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.1:79 F'56.

TOLDYOVA-BAJTOSOVA, Viera, MUDr.

Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of Escherichia coli dyspepsia. Cesk. pediat. 12 no.11:963-967 5 Nov 57.

1. II detska klinika LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. J. Michalickova.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.
dyspepsia in child. (Cz))
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, in inf. & child
dyspepsia caused by E. coli (Cz))

KELETI, Juraj, doc., Dr., PhMr, C.Sc. (Kalinciakova 8, Bratislava);
KAMENSKY, Pavol; TOLDYOVA, Viera; HUNKOVA, Zdena

Data on the mechanism of the development of methemoglobinemia in the suckling. Acta pharmac 8:188-197 '63.

1. Chair of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Faculty of Pharmaceutics, Komensky University, Bratislava (for Koleti and Hunkova). 2. Children's Ward, City Institute of Public Health, Bratislava (for Kamensky). 3. Institute of Suckling Infants, Bratislava (for Toldyova).

TOLDYOVA, V.

Apropos of interstitial pneumocystic pneumonia in pediatric institutions. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.4:230-236 31 Ag '64.

1. Mestsky ustav narodniho zdravi v Bratislave, Dojcensky ustav (riaditel MUDr. V. Toldyova).

MARCU, Gheorghe; TOLEA, Florian

Separation of the radioactive iodine of tellurium by the radio-chromatographic method. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:101-105 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

TOLEBAYEV, A., kand. biolog. nauk

Extermination of the suslik Citellus fulvus. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.3:21-22 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

TOLEBAYEV, A.K.

Northern limit of the range of hamsters of the genus Cricetulus in Kazakhstan. Zool. zhur. 39 no.9:1438 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kazakh Institute of Plant Protection, Alma-Ata.
(Kazakhstan--Hamsters)

TOLDAYEVA, T., fitopatolog

TMTD for potato scab control. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.10:57 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Verkhne-Mullinskiy sortouchastok, Permskaya oblast'.

TOLKBAYEV, A.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Using baits in the control of the suslik Citellus erythrogenus. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.1:27-28 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kazakhskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Susliks)

GESS, B.A.; CHERNYSHEV, A.M.; KANAVETS, P.I.; MELENT'YEV, P.N.; KHROMYAK, R.P.; VORONOV, Yu.G.; TSYLEV, L.M.; CHERNYKH, V.I.; BORISOV, Yu.I.; SPORIUS, A.E.; Prinimali uchastiye: TOLEROV, D.D.; MINKIN, V.M.; MARKIN, A.A.; GORLOV, M.Ya.; KHAYLOV, B.S.

Experimental blast furnace smelting with replacement in the charge of 20-per cent of the fluxed sinter by granules prepared by chemical catalysis. Trudy IGI 22:110-113 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

TOLMACHOVA, YE.S., CHERNYAKHIN, T.D.

Water Supply

Conference on the problems of protection of water reservoirs and control of construction of water supply lines and of canalization. Gig. i san., no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, JUL 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

DEKHTYAR, B.; FISHER, L. ; UDATOV, A. (g.Mogocha, Chitinskoy obl.); TOLETIY, P. (g. Yagotin, Kiyevskaya obl.); SOLODOVNIKOV, I. (Primorskiy kray); MUN'KO.T. (g. Zaporozh'ye)

Letters and correspondence. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.22:42-44 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Community centers, Mobile)
(Ural Mountain region—Callisthenics)
(Adult education)

NEUMANN, H., dr.; [illegible], C., dr.; [illegible], I., dr.; [illegible], D., dr.; DAN, M., dr.

Post-traumatic facial diplegia. Otorinolaringologie (Bucur.) 9 no.4:345-349 O-D '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a de otorinolaringologie, Bucuresti.

TOLEVA, P.; TOLEV, Iv.; RAKAROVA, N.

Inhibiting effect of schizandric oil on tuberculous bacteria. Dermato vener Sofia 2 no.1:21-23 '63.

1. From the Chair of Essential Oils at the Higher Institute of Food and Spice Industry, Plovdiv (Head of the Chair: Topalov, P., [dots.]), Chair of Skin and Venereal Diseases at the Higher Medical Institute, Plovdiv (Head of the Chair: Prof. B. Buchvarov), and City Antituberculous Dispensary, Plovdiv (Chief Physician: Dr. Akabaliev).

TOLEV, I.

Nature of acute-acting agents, type and conditions for their causing skin epithelioma. Dermato vener Sofia 2 no.2:[illegible]-67 '63.

1. Chair of Skin Venereal Diseases at the I.P.Pavlov Higher Medical Institute, Plovdiv (Head: Prof. B.Buchvarov).

BACHVAROV, B., prof.; TOLEV, Iv., kand.med.nauk

Conservative method of radiotherapy in cutaneous cavernous hemangiomas. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no. 10:47-50 O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. B.Bachvarov) Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova, Plovdiv, Bolgariya.

847. THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF SOME DERMATOSES THROUGH PREPARATIONS FOR EXTERNAL USE (Bulgarian text) - Tolev I., Toleva P. and Boyadjieva A. - SĂVR. MED. 1957, 3 (31-37) Tables 4

Several dermatoses were treated with ointments containing 2.5-20% of an aqueous or alcoholic extract of Schizandra chinensis (Chinese lemon). These substances not only combated itching and inflammation, but they also proved to have a pronounced antibiotic effect against M. pyogenes aureus, B. pyocyaneus and Str. haemolyticus.

Tijdens - Maastricht